TROUBLES OF HUNGRY PATRIOTS INCREAS-ING DAILY.

NEW RULES ABOUT CONSULS-FRICTION OVER A QUESTION OF "QUOTAS"-NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS IN DISSENSION-MR. QUINCY'S LITTLE MYSTERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1 Washington, March 24 .- The troubles of the officeseeker continue to accumulate; day by day new Alps confront him. One day it is a new rule; another day it is a new, if not impertinent, inquiry as to his qualifications for the office he seeks. To-day, for example, an ominous whisper is heard which earles dismay to the hearts of a thousand hungry and thirsty patriots who yearn to serve their country as consuls in foreign lands. It emanates from the White House itself and warns them that the man who expects to be appointed to a consulate must be shie not only to tell in what zone and hemisphere it is situated, but also to point out the place map or globe; must not only know what is the language of the country, but have some knowledge it: must also have a general idea in regard to the productions of the country and its commerce with other nations, especially the United States, and sufficient knowledge of business to be able to distinguish a bill of lading from a bill of exchange.

Of course, if these qualifications shall be required and insisted upon, the number of candidates will shrink until it will be difficult to find Democrats competent to fill half the places, whereas there are now eight or ten applicants for each place, every one of whom has believed that he had a "pull" which would safely land him in a consulate. It is said that the man who called at the White House several days ago and modestly requested that he be appointed Consul General at "Rome, Egypt." endy left town completely disheartened. He lives of the river in assissippi, where he is engaged in business. For that reason the Congressmen from both States refused to recommend his appointment: the Mississippi Congressmen insisted that if ap-pointed he "should be charged to the quota of Arkansas," while the Arkansas Congressmen vehemently declared that he "must be charged to Mississippi's

This "quota" idea is causing a good deal of friction The Illinois Democrats were dissatisfied because Sec retary Gresham's appointments was applied on "quota" of that State Instead of Indiana's, and they protest that if "Bishop" Oberly shall be appointed on office, as they seem to expect, he shall not "charged to Illinois" because he has ceased to rote in that State and has taken up his residence in Washington. The good "Bishop" seems to be a sor of political orphan. Missouri Democrats complain and declare that "Massachusetts has already and deciare that "Massachusetts has already re-ceived more than her quota," and they insist with considerable vehemence that Mr. Hamlin, who is said to be "seated" for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be appointed to that or any The New-Jersey Democrats had no objection to

Mr. AcAdoo's appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navv, but they insisted that he should not be included in New-Jersey's "quota" and insisted in valu. The New-Jersey Democrats do not seem to be entirely harmonious among themselves. The Democratic Congressmen from that State feel that the Senators stole march on them in regard to the United States arshalship. For that place they have united in recommending C. D. Ely, of Paterson, and they were surprised as well as angry when the nomination of George Pfelffer, jr., was sent to the Senate for that office through the influence and efforts of Senator his collengue, Senator Smith. It is asserted that Senator McPherson's action in this case was due in part at least to the influence of Statesman W. J. ompson, better known to fame, perhaps, as the Duke of Gloucester," but this is dealed. Be that as it may, the New-Jersey Representatives in Congres were not consulted, and this fact is pointed to by Democratic Representatives from other States as "an other exhibition of Senatorial arrogance." Some of them also call attention to the fact that Mr. Mcon is a member of the Finance Committee, and strongly intimate that the President is using the patronage at his disposal "to build up an anti-silver clique to control the Finance Committee."
In this relation some observations which fell from

the lips of John B. Dickinson, a St. Louis Democrat, the lips of John B. Diekinson, a St. Louis Democrat, last night are not devoid of interest. Among other things he said: "As an outsider I believe that I can see things with clearer vision than those who are entries in the grand official handicap. For instance, I have been studying the composition of the Senate Finance Committee. I find that the advocates of gold money and the advocates of silver money are equally divided, and that one man holds the balance of power. That man is George G. Vest, Senator from State. Is he for silver or gold? I don't know, and I don't believe that any one other than Vest bimself does know. May be he doesn't. noticed probably that he is very close to the President, and that the men whom he indoses generally get there.' The President is a good man. Possibly there is a surprise in store for those who imagine that the Senate Committee is safely free coinage.

By the bye, nine Missouri Democrats out of ter are white money men. They believe that Mr. Vest is of their school. In the next two years as a member of the Senate Finance Committee he will have chance to undeceive them or to confirm them in their What will be do? The reason for Missouri's position in the matter is very simple: it is a debtor Like the Southern commonwealths it owes a great deal of money to the East. It would like ar expanded currency so as to be able to discharge this ebtedness. Whether the silver dollar will really he worth a dollar or only 65 cents is of small moment to Missouri so long as it goes for a dollar, and she is able to use it in liquidation. I presume that Mr. Vest understands the situation as well as any one.

Mr. Dickinson evidently places Chairman Voorhee among the anti-silver men in order to divide the reder of the Finance Committee equally, and give Mr. Vest a conspicuous seat "on the fence."

Missouri Democrats are watching with intense inter est and anxiety the tussle between Senators Vest and Cockrell on the one side and Representative Cobb and other St. Louis Congresmen on the other hand over the surveyorship of customs. The former have recom-mended and are exerting all their influence in favor of Dick" Palton, a Democratic farmer-politician f om en of the backwoods counties, and the latter are urging th appointment of Judge Specht, of St. Louis, to fort for se ciaims Representative Cobb to-day filed with the President a statement showing that during the last fifty years the office of surveyor of the port of st. Loui been uninterruptedly held by a resident of that

Trouble is brewing over North Carolina's "quota" e the spoils. It appears that Senators Ransom and Vance, together with one or more of the Democrati-Representatives, have formed a "combine" to contro the Federal offices, and that they have already pre-pared a "slate," which is to be submitted to the Presi dent for his approval. The office-seckers whose name are not on the "state"—and they are a numerou body-are up in arms and are preparing to hold indigna tion meetings and send monster pertitions to the Pres-dent protesting against the contemplated outrage Senator Vance, however, is a member of the Committee

The only exception that the President could make t his rule against "nepotism," so far as he is himself concerned, was announced to day. It appears that a newspaper account giving a graphic description of the manner and tone in which Mr. Cleveland repudiated a suggestion in favor of the appointment of one of hi-Pelatives to an office was read by an intelligent but sticated and too confiding Democrat in Minns who thought he would like to be a consul-"There'll soon be a vacancy in the Sheffleld consulate." chuckled this artless Democrat—Joseph Humphreys by name—to himself, "and I will straightway go to Washington and ask for it." Joseph came, and today he visited the Waite House eager and hopeful, not to say visited the White House engar and noperal, for to say confident. Alas, for Joseph, he was mildly but firmly given to understand that the edict against "nepotism" is not retroactive, and that Consul "Cousin Ben" Folsom will be allowed to remain in the comfortable and profitable borth to which he was assigned seven years with the manufactured given self-mossession. Mr. Humphreys exhibited great self-po however, and modestly remarked that he would be con-tent with the consularship at Manchester, the salary o which is \$3,000 a year, while that of Sheffield is \$500

There appears to be some mystery about the revocation of the appointment of D. F. Curry, of Albion,
N. Y., as commercial agent at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Assistant Secretary Quincy to-day said:

"It was the original intention of the Department to
appoint Mr. Curry to this place. It was formerly
hald by him. He was appointed, but had not qualified,
find the same of the same of the same of the same
hald by him. He was appointed, but had not qualified.
Subsequently the Department changed its intention in
this matter and recalled the appointment. It is not
this matter and recalled the appointment, it is not
though necessary to state the reasons for the change,
but the fact is that politics either in New-York r
outside of that State had nothing whatever to do with
it. I would like to have that clearly understood."

A reporter of "The Star" to-day discovered that the
hadronent of Mr. Curry was the result of a mismichange of the star of the st

had applied for the office and went to see Private Secretary Thurber about it. The latter told him to go and see Assistant Secretary Quincy. He gave him a short noice of introduction. When this simple and insignificant message was delivered to Mr. Quincy. It had assumed the formal proportions of an order from the President and the appointment was made out accordingly. The mistake was not discovered until the President read of the appointment in the papers and on making inquiry was surprised to learn that it was based on a mythical order supposed to have been made by him. The appointment was therefore revoked. Mr. Curry is therefore the innocent victim of a mitiake in the delivery of a purely perfunctory message. He is exonerated from all blame in the matter."

Mr. Quincy appears to have been so eager to carry out the wishes of the President, as he supposed he was doing, that he appointed Mr. Curry before his own appointment had been confirmed by the Senate or he had qualified as Assistant Secretary of State. If it, should turn out to be true that Mr. Curry's appointment was revoked because it had been made without the knowledge or authority to make such appointments is vested, what is now a my-cry would instantly vanish. It is not thought probable that Private Secretary Turber will hereafter send vertail messages about offices to the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the several Departments by the office-seckers themselves.

HOKE SMITH'S FIRST LAND DECISION.

THE SECRETARY TAKES LAND FROM THE SOUTH-

Washington, March 24.-Secretary Hoke Smith today rendered his first land decision. It was the case of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and in-volved the question of the right of that company to lands within its granted limits and the limits of filed in the State Department. It is a branch of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Compublic service which seems to offer great and peculiar company never compiled with its requirements of feiture of its grant in 1886. The Secretary holds, quired no title to the lands in question under its grant. This decision operates to open these lands, aggregating many thousands of acres in Southern California to settlement and entry. The Commis-sioner of the General Land Office is accordingly di-rected to take such steps as may be necessary to restore them to the public domain.

C. P. Huntington, speaking yesterday about the decision of Secretary Smith, said: "All I have to say about it is that the Southern Pacific Company built the road according to law in the time, and in every way as required by law, and the Atlantic and Pacific never built any railroads west of the Colorado, and I think never broke ground nor even made a survey in California. As to whether or not the Southern Pacific will get the land according to the statute, of course I do not pretend to say. One thing is very clear in my mind, and that is, that the Southern Pacific earned the land and ought to have it."

THE CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE VIEWS OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION ON THE

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCLUSION ACT.

Washington, March 24.-The volume of correspond ence with foreign governments for 1892 just pub lished by the State Department contains the first sed by the late Administration upon the Chinese Restriction and Exclusion acts of 1888 and 1892, made in response to repeated protests by the Chinese Minister in this city. Tsui Kwo Yin's last communication on the subject was dated November 7, 1892. In it he referred to previous communications by both himself and his predecessor, as far back as January 26, 1889, to both secretaries Blaine and Foster, and stated that on October 6, 1890, Mr. Blaine had expressed the hope of being able "at an early day to convey to you the views of the President in an ample and formal manner," but that he had not yet received the promised statement.

To this communication Acting Secretary Wharton replied on December 12, closing the correspondence to the date of preparation of the volume. He says the act of October 1, 1888 (the Scott law) was brought of that treaty through the withholdment of the Imperial ratification by China, says Mr. Wharton, exerted a prejudicial influence upon American sentiment.

Mr. Wharton calls attention to the fact that the
position of the Chinese in other countries and of the foreigner in China is different from that of the relations existing between other natives and foreigners when brought into contact with each other-due the inherent "immiscibility" of the Mongolian and Caucasian races. Passing by the special occasions of grievance by reason of acts of lawlessness, Mr Wharton proceeds to discuss the legislation which forms ministration, nineteen of whom were appointed by te basis of the protests filed. He says:
"While more precisely providing for the exclusion of

new-coming Chinese laborers from our shores, in pur-suance of a policy in regard to which the negotiations suance of a poncy in regard to which the agreements of immediately preceding years had shown the two Governments to be in substantial accord, the new legislation aimed to meet the case of the Chinese subjects actually residing and laboring in the United states by providing the means whereby their right to remain and enjoy the privileges of residence stipulated in the existing treaties should be confirmed to them by an orderly scheme of individual identification and certification. The statute as completely alms to pro-tect the persons and rights of all Chinese persons en-titled to residential privileges as it does to prevent their fraudulent enjoyment by those not entitled

thereto." The necessity for this legislation, Mr. Wharton oborves was due to the fact that the temporary legislation was about to expire, and the or fact that negotiations for a fuller international secord on the general subject had falled under conditions which aroused a belief that the attitude of China was obstructive and the claims of China unreasonable.

"It is regrettable that the attitude of the Chinese themselves appears to be as much one of defiance of the provisions of the statute as that of your governnent is of protest against it in advance of a fair bial of its workings.

"As for the charge of unconstitutionality brought against the penal provisions of the act in question, that be determined, as you are aware, only the judicial branch of the Government, which is as freely open to the Chinese subject as to the citizen of the United States. It is the duty of the Executive to enforce the law, and no executive power exists "The province of the executive branch in this dis-

cussion is to bring about a better understanding of the matter, and to reach a good accord as to the principles involved. Such an accord should not be far to seek. As you say in your note of November 7: 'It is conceded that the Imperial Government has not encouraged the emigration of its people from China to the United States, but, on the contrary, in the negotiations between the countries on the subject it has in the between the countries on the subject it has in the most friendly manner yielded to the suspension of endgration. It is perhaps unfortunate that the tangible expression of this friendly disposition went no further than the negotiations which preceded the collapse of the treaty signed in isses. I see no reason why a better understanding may not be brought about, whereby the position of China shall be one of amicable concurrence toward a rational and practical end, rather than one of obstruction to the working of measures the adoption of which has been in a large degree forced upon the legislative power of the United States by the conduct of the Chinese people in this country and by the attitude of the imperial Government in their regard."

E. O. GRAVES FOR TREASURER. Washington, March 24 .- A rumor apparently well anded was current in the Treasury Department to-day at the President had decided to appoint E. O. Graves, now of Seattle, Wash., and formerly of New York, United States Treasurer. Mr. Graves was Mr. Graves was chief of Eureau of Engraving and Printing in Mr. first Administration and was before that Assistant Treasurer under Fresident Arthur and during he Hayes Administration was thief of the redemption the Hayes Administration was chief of the redemption agency division of the Treasury Department. When he resigned as chief of the Lareau of Engraving and Frinting on the nonlination of Captain W. M. Meredith, of Chicago, the present incumbent of that office, Mr. Graves moved out West and became president of a bank in Scattle. He is expected to arrive in this city about the first of next menth.



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SEEKERS FOR CONSULATES.

FEW VACANCIES FOR MANY APPLICANTS.

HUNGRY AND THIRSTY PATRIOTS TO WHOM EVEN THE \$1,000 SALARIES LOOK BIG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 24.-It is asserted on what seems to be trustworthy authority that nearly 1,000 applications for places in the consular service of the United States have already been filed or soon will be especially men from the backwoods regions, to whom a salary of \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year "and fees" appears

to be a munificent yearly income.

Frobably not one in a dozen of the applicants can understand or speak any language except the English, but it makes little or no difference to one who canno or Cologne, in Eahia or Birmingham, in Dublin or Dusseldorf, in Hamburg or Havre, in Naples or New castle, in Sheffield or Smyrna, so long as the "salary and fees" are sufficient. About all he cares for besides are a commission, a traveller's guide and money enough to pay his passage to the scene of his future official labors. Of course, nine-tenths of the men who want to be consuls-general, consuls of commercial agents will fall to get places, and a majority of those who succeed will often feel sorry

general, ten of whom are also required to perform other duties, as ministers resident, secretaries of legation or diplomatic agents; 163 consuls and eighteen commercial agents who receive fixed salaries and ar not allowed to engage in business; eighteen consuls who receive salaries and are allowed to engage in business, and fifty-nine consuls and twenty-nine com mercial agents who receive no compensation except fees, all of whom are allowed to engage in bu This makes a total of 324 places, about a dozen of which are vacant.

The consulates and commercial agencies where fees are the only compensation are not sought, as a rule, by the office-hunters; most of them are held offices are situated, a large proportion of the incum bents being merchants who are not citizens of the Unfled States. After deducting the unsalaried consulried consulates-general, consulates and commercia agencies. On February 17, 1803, the incu of fifty-eight of these offices were men who held them before and during President Harrison's Administra tion. Of these fifty-right officers, nineteen entered the consular service during Mr. Cleveland's Adminitration, and were continued in office by President about by the regretiable failure to complete the treaty signed at Washington March 12, 1888. The failure at different times prior to 1885. One of them, Con sul Sprague, of Gibraltar, received his original commission from President Polk, May 12, 1548, nearly forty-five years ago. There were on the same date seventeen consuls and commercial agents paid by fees only who were appointed prior to President Harrison's Administration, and eleven of them prior to the beginning of President Cleveland's first Administration.

It appears, then, that after deducting from the salaried offices the fifty-eight which are held by men who occupied them during Mr. Cleveland's first Adhim, there remain only 178 consuls-general and con suls who were appointed by President Harrison. Since February 17 this number has fallen to 177 by the expiration of the term of Consul-General Gold-schmidt, of Vienna, in whose place Senator Vest's friend, Mr. Judd, of St. Louis, an eminent amateur chess player, has been appointed. It should also be remembered that ten of the consuls-general perform diplomatic duties also, and deducting these the total number of offices which may be regarded as gamwithin the reach of the average spotis-hunter is re-

The problem that now confronts President Cleve-land and Secretary Gresham is to divide these 167 offices among a thousand hungry and greedy applicants so that all of them shall be satisfied. It will be observed that this " is a condition, not a theory." Of course the problem would be simplified somewhat Mr. Cleveland should apply his rules against "nepotism" and ex-office-holders, and thus make nineteen more vacancies in the consular offices which he filled during his first Administration. Some o and hungry Democratic office seekers in Washingto who spend hours daily in study of the "bine book." For example, there is the consulate at Reichenberg which pays a salary of \$2,500 a year, and the feeich amounted to nearly \$6,000 last year. John B. Hawes, of California, who was appointed Consul by Mr. Cleveland in June, 1886, still holds the office. Another good place to which Mr. Cleveland in 1886 appointed Alexander C. Jones, of Minnesota, who is still in office, is the Consulate at Chin Kiang, China, which pays a salary of \$3,000 a year. In 1885 he appointed W. D. Warner, of South Carolina, whe still holds the office, as Consul at Cologne. The salary is \$2,000 a year, and the fees last year amounted to \$4,647. In the same year Presiden Cleveland appointed William J. Black, of Delaware Consul at Nuremburg, Germany, an office which he still holds.

The salary is \$2,500, and the fees last year amounted to \$4,.02. In England there are a couple of rather tempting consular "plums" which are still enjoyed by the Democrats to whom President Cleve land gave them. One is the Leeds Consulate, to which F. H. Wigfall, of Maryland, was appointed April 15, 1885, and which pays a salary of \$2,000 a year and about \$3,100 in fees; the other is the sheffield Consulate, to which "Cousin Ben" Folsom of New-York, was appointed October 15, 1886. salary of this office is \$2,500 a year, and the fee collected last year amounted to \$4,472.

Among the other consulates to which President Cleveland appointed Democrats who still held the offices are the following; Odessa, Russia, Thomas C. Heenan, of Minnesota, appointed October 29, 1885, salary \$2,000; Clenfaegos, Caba, Henry A. Ehninger, of New-York, appointed August 13, 1886, salary \$2,500, fees \$1,145; Sagua La Grande, Cuba, Daniel M. Muilin, of Massachusetts, appointed October 29, 1885, salary \$2,000, fees \$300; Smyrna, Turkey, William C. Emmet, of New-York, appointed November 29, 1885, salary \$2,500, fees \$1,453. By consulting

William C. Emmet, of New-York, appointed November 29, 1855, salary \$2,500, fees \$1,455. By consulting the official register of Consuls, Democrats who are willing to accept offices ariser this Administration will discover a number of other consulates which are now teld by men who were appointed during Mr. Cleveland's former Administration.

The salaries of consuls-general range from \$6,000 a year for the Consul-General at Hayana and \$5,000 a year each for the Consuls General at London, Parls, shangana and Calculta, to \$2,000 a year each at Tanger and Maracaibo and \$1,500 a year each at Tanger and Maracaibo and \$1,500 a year each at Tanger and Maracaibo and \$1,500 a year each at Tanger and Maracaibo and fees varies still more widely, as also does the proportion of "unofficial fees," which consular officers are allowed to retain as a part of their compensation. The total amount of fees collected by Consul-General King, of Parls, last year was \$55,150; Consul-General New, of London, collected \$20,446, and his successor, "Pat" Collins, expects to do equally well; Consul-General Wilhams, of Hayana, collected \$20,350, but the proportion of "unofficial fees" was much smaller than that at London or Parls; Consul-General Merrill, of Calculta, collected \$5,236, and Consul-General Leonay, Congo State, receive \$5,000 a year each. The fees of the Liverpool consulate amounted to \$25,480 last year.

There are five consultates for which Congress has appropriated \$3,500 each for payment of salades; for twenty-we consulates the amount at propelat d was \$3,000 each, for fiventy-eight consulstes it was \$2,000 each, for forty-sky consulates it vas \$2,000 each, for fiventy-eight consulates only \$1,000 each. R will be observed that the yearly saladies only \$1,000 each. R will be observed that the yearly saladies only \$1,000 each. R will be observed that the yearly saladies of only \$1,000 each. R will be observed that the yearly saladies of only \$1,000 each. R will be observed that the yearly saladies of hinety-two consuls, for which a

MR. MAXWELL BEGINS HIS WORK.

Washington, March 24.-Fourth Assistant Postmas ter-General Maxwell's first day in office resulted in the appointment of forty fourth-class postmasters.

Of this number five were to fill vacancies caused by

the removal of the incumbents. Yesterday's ap-pointments aggregated thirty-one, which included four removals.

WILL MR. CLEVELAND KEEP THEM?

A REPORT THAT HE DESIRES TO RETAIN MIN-

ISTERS LINCOLN AND GRANT. Washington, March 24.-It is rumored to-day that President Cleveland desires to retain Mr. Lincoln, now Minister in London, and Mr. Grant, now Minister in Vienna. If this is so, in view of the change of their designation from Minister to Ambassador, as-sured in Minister Lincoln's case, and probable in Min-lster Grant's, it seems possible that their names may have to go before the present Senate. In the case of

have to go before the present Schate. In the case of Truxtum Eache, whose designation was changed from that of Minister Resident to Envoy Extraordinary, it was deemed necessary to submit his name to the Schate for reconfirmation. There are not wanting, however, strict constructionlists who contend that the President has the power to fix the title of our foreign ministers, entirely independent of the action of Congress. The Constitution, paragraph 2, section 2, article 2, says: "He (the President) . . shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls," etc. And, as a matter of fact, the President, in the early years of the republic did send ambassadors abroad. But in recent years the highest title given has been that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION MADE KNOWN Washington, March 24.-It has been discovered made in the administration of pension matters has remained unpromulgated, so far as the public knows, for more than five months past, and that this de-cision reverses a ruling under which fully \$2,000, 000 has been wrongfully pald out, as it would now appear. On September 28 Assistant Secretary Bussey made a pension decision which established a new rule as to relimbursement of "expenses for do so whether he be sent to represent the United last sickness and burial," under section 4,718, Re-States and promote its commercial interests in Cork vised Statutes. Hitherto it has been uniformly held that under sections 4,692, 4,693, 4,702 and

4,718 of the Revised Statutes minor grandchildren

minors of the soldier, so far as to receive his ac-crued pension in case of his death and the death of the parent of the children. The Assistant Secretary holds that accrued patents cannot lawfully be paid to grandchildren. to reimbursement for "last sickness and burial," the Assistant Secretary concludes that, while only the widow or minor child of the deceased soldier can take the accrued pension, the only person for whom the expenses of the last sickness and burial can be allowed is the koldier himself.

NO LONG FIGHT IN THE SENATE LIKELY.

Washington March 24.- The Indications at present the reorganization of the elective officers. If the statements of some Democratic Senators can be taken as an index to their feelings on the question, they will capitulate without much of a struggle. appears not to be a consuming desire to enter into any protracted debate that will prolong the present extra session beyond the time when the President mmunication to make, and certain well-known Senaardless of the fact whether there was a reorgani upon a strict following of the precedents, and if they have the strength to stand up for that resolution it looks as if they would be able to force the Democrats to hold off until the beginning of the regulasenators on both sides of the chamber are preparing to leave the city, and it is not unlikely that immediately after the decision of the contested election cases there will not be a quorum of Senators to the div

DELEGATES WILL BE SENT TO BRUSSELS.

Washington, March 24.-Senator Teller had an exvas told by the Secretary that it had been definitely settled that the United States would send delegates conference which will meet May 30. All of the old delegates have sent their resignations to the President. It is likely that one or more of them will be requested to continue to serve. Senator Allison, however, has said that it will be impossible for him to return, and Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, has said that he could not consider anxious to have the silver men here are especially anxious to have senator Jones returned, and will strongly urge upon the President the expediency of naming him as a member of the commission. Francis A. Walker will probably be another of the himetallists who will be

REPORTS ON THE SENATE CASES READY. Washington, March 24.-Mr. Vance, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who is preparing the majority report of the committee in the cases of the senators appointed by the Governors of the States of Montana, Washington and Wyoming, will finish his adverse report to-morrow. Mr. Hoar, Monday. In that case the debate relative to these cases may be precipitated at once. There is a desire on the part of Semators who expect to participate in this discussion to get at it as soon as possible.

WHEN OFFICE SEEKERS MAY NOT ENTER.

Washington, March 24 .- As the result of the Cabinet eeting to-day, the following order has been issued: meeting to-day, the following over has seen issue.

"Executive Manslon, Washington.

"By direction of the President, the offices of the members of the Cabinet will not be opened on either Tuesdays or Fridays—Cabinet days—but will be closed on those days until otherwise ordered. This has become necessary for the uninterrupted and more efficient transaction of the business of the Government.

"This make Private Secretary." ficient transaction of the business of the correlary."
"HENRY T. THURBER, Private Secretary."

COL, WILSON RETURNS TO THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, March 24.-President Cleveland has reappointed his former superintendent of the White grounds. Colonel O. H. Ernst has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of Public Build-ings and Grounds in Washington and ordered to duty as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, relieving Colonel J. W. Wilson, who will return to the position vacated by Colonel Ernst.

THE CRUISER NEW-YORK BEHAVES WELL,

SHE WILL PROCEED ON HER TRIAL TRIP TO-DAY IF WEATHER PERMITS.

Lewes, Del., March 24.—The United States cruiser New-York, which went to see at 3 o'clock this af-ternoon, returned to her anchorage at The Brown at 6 o'clock this evening in consequence of thick for 6 o'clock this evening in consequence of thick fog the capes. She will proceed on her trial trip to-morrow moraling if weather permits. Mr. Hand, adjuster of her compass, landed here this afternoon at 4 o'clock and reports all well on board, and, so far as tested, the cruiser acted in every respect highly satisfactory, proving her in the run do the river and tay a fine sailer and in the rough ceather outside the capes a good sea boat. Her machinery in all its parts has worked well, and her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, are elated at her performance. Mr. Hand adjusted her compass at sea on Wednesday, and she is now prepared for her trial at teen. The course and duration of the trip will be determined by the weather.

ACTION OF JERSEY CITY'S BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade of Jersey City met last night to "consider the proposed wholesale occupation of the streets by the two great traction companies" which have filed articles of incorporation with the state and county officers. The board passed resolutions calling on the Board of Street and Water Commissioners to take such action as would invite competition between the various new companies projected, and not to strengthen a monopoly, existing or proposed. They also asked the board to refuse a franchise to a company that would not agree to pay the city a yearly rental of 5 per cent of its gross receipts for the use of the streets, and also to waive its right to exemption from taxation under the railroau mass of the State.

Scratched Ten Months

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten contris, and was cured by a few days' use of S. S. S. M. H. WOLFF, Upper Mariboro, M4. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my leg by using S. S. S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIREPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

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BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,

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RECONCILED WITH READING.

DREXEL & CO. RESUME RELATIONS WITH THE COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION BY THAT FIRM FOREa deceased soldler who at the date of his death, was either a pensioner or a lawful claimant for in-SHADOWED-COUPONS TAKEN BY THEM. valid pension could hold a pensionable status as

Philadelphia, March 24.-The important announce ment is made to-day that Drexel & Co., the well-known bunkers, have resumed their former intimate relations with the management of the Reading Railroad Company, which were disrupted some months ago by the action of President McLeod in endeavoring to make the Reading a competitor for traffic to and from the New-England States, thus directly antagonizing the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan head of the New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The Drexels had previously been recognized as the fiscal agents and financial backers of the Reading Company, and the absence of their support was severely felt in the Reading's hour of need.

The reunion of Drexel & Co. and President and Receiver McLeod is the more significant in that it foreshadows the undertaking by that firm of the propective reorganization of the Reading Company. The rehabilitation of the Rending is probably some two years or more distant, but it is practically certain that in the mean time the financing of the company

will be under the supervision of the Drexels.

The reconciliation is understood to have been accomplished a few days before the Reading went into the receivers' hands, when the critical condition of the company compelled President McLeod to ask as-sistance from his former supporters. It was then too late, however, to avert the catastrophe, but it is said Drexel & Co. consented to all in the future restoration of the Reading's solvency on the condition that they should be permitted to name receivers. Tits was soon agreed to, and Edward M. Paxson, the Calef Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennstyvania, was the one chosen.

Messrs, Draxel slo., and Brown Brothers

Co. have arranged with the Reading receivers to purchase the coupons of the improvement mortgage due the interest of the consolidated mortgage 6s the interest of the consolidated mortgage 6s and 7s due June 1, amounting to \$617,575. This has been done in order to sid the receivers in providing for the pressing needs and immediate wants of the company. The above houses have also contracted with the Reading Raffroad to protect the second mortgage 7s, amounting to \$2,700,000, maturing october 1 next.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FINANCES. THE AMENDMENT TO THE LEASE OF THE ST. PAUL WITHDRAWN-PREPARING FOR A NEW "DEAL "

Announcement was made yesterday by Henry Clews, chairman of the committee of stockholders of Northern Pacific Rallroad which was appointed at the last annual meeting of the stockholders, that a proposition had been submitted to the management of the Northern Pacific for a comprehensive refunding of the floating debt. The scheme has been outlined in The Tribune. It involves the issue of \$12,000,000 collateral trust notes, to run for five years at 6 per cent interest, to take up the present floating obligations of the company. The fleating debt is a amount to \$0,000,000, and the difference be that sum and the gross amount of the proposed notes who prepared the minority report, favoring the seating is to be expended in future improvements, the surplus of the Senators, has completed his work. It is prob- being provided in order to prevent the necessity of able that both reports will be printed and will be continual borrowing by the company. Mr. Clews said upon an important change in the board of directors in order to protect the new creditors. It is impossible to ascertain what changes are asked for by the stockholders' committee. But it is more than probathat any banking syndicate which would raise fresh funds for the Northern Pacific would demand some thing close to a majority of the board of directors, in order to see how the money would be spent. The proposition of the stockholders' committee is said to contemplate a consolidation of all existing collateral pledged, and the inclusion of the express business assets of the company, and the St. Paul and Northern Pacific stock now held in the treasury of the Northern Pacific.

That the Northern Pacific directors are prepared to make a new "deal," even if it should involve the retirement of several members of the board, was considered to be indicated by the announcement made lately to the effect that the board, having decided to withdraw the proposition for the amendment of the lease of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, the cail for the special meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders on April 20 was withdrawn, and the transfer books would be reopened on March 29. Tals news was a decided surprise, for after the regular monthly meeting of the Northern Pacine board on Tuesday it was officially stated that no action had been taken on this question. Rumors at once became current, after the late announcement yesterday concerning the reopening of the books, that Heary Villard had decided to resign. These rumors could not be confirmed,

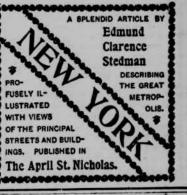
few weeks. One of the stories in Wall Street was to the effect that Mr. Villard had been induced to agree to retire because of an offer by a syndicate to relieve the North American Company, the successor of the Oregon Transcontinental, of its holdings of Northern Pacific common stock and bonds. The rise is North American stock was thought by some brokers to lend color to this theory. But it was disposed of by George 8. Jones, vice-preddent of the North American Company, who said that the company had nothing for sale except about \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 securities of the Mulwankee street railways, which would be marketed only on a favorable occasion. Other men interested in the situation declared that the speculative movement in North American stock had no relation to the situation of the Northern Pacific and its floating debt. Transcontinental, of its holdings of Northern Pacific

TO PURCHASE GEORGIA CENTRAL BONDS. It was announced yesterday that an agreement has been made for the purchase of the bonds of the Central Railway of Georgia at par and accrued interest. As this will give the holders of these bonds all they would secure by foreclosure, the court will not be asked for the de-cree of sale of this property, which, under the pending suit for foreclosure, would otherwise have been sought in April. The opponents of the Hollins plan of reorganization say that this negotiation relieves the junior security holders from the chief element of pressure which has been exerted to compel their acceptance of and deposit of set curities under" the plan. Desirable details as to the reported purchase were withheld from publica tion, and the announcement was made too late to permit a reply or explanation from the advocates of the Hollius plan.

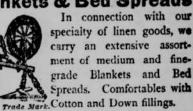
THEY WILL NOT BUY THE FLORIDA CENTRAL Philadelpida, March 24.-The truth of a dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., stating that the Clyde Steamship Company had purchased or was likely to pur-chase the Florida Central and Penhasila Rallroad, is dealed by P. Frank Clyde, a member of the firm.

TRUNK LINE PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

The general possenger agents of the trunk lines me yesterday to dispose of a large amount of accumulated Nothing important was done, but next Wednesday there will be a conference between the system and Western roads in joint committee, for a SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. final determination of the ansettled questions relating



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are the only reliable plasters ever produced. Fragrant, clean, inexpensive and never falling, they fully meet the requirements of a household remedy, and should always be kept on hand. Let no solicitation or explanation induce you to se

to rates and regulations during the period of the World's Fair at Chicago.

MEMPHIS STREET RAILWAYS SOLD. Memphis, Tenn., March 24.-Captain W. D. Bethel has purchased of A. M. Billings, of Chicago, Memphis street railway property. The price has not been made public.

Marshfield, Mo., March 24.-The mystery of the murder of Columbus Yandles here on March 14 has been cleared up. The Sheriff has arrested Mrs.

Yandles, John Hargis, and his nephew, Wesley Hargis, for the crime. Immediately on the arrest of Wesley, Hargis he broke down and confessed the crime, implicating his uncle and Mrs. Yandles. He stated:
"I killed Columbus Yandles. My uncle John was to give me \$200 and Mrs. Yandles \$100. She told me she wanted to marry Uncle John, as she was tired of living with Lum, as she called her husband. Uncle John helped me to load the gun." Mrs. Yandles, a handsome brunette of twenty-three, denies the story. There is talk of tynching the Hargisses.

RAILWAY WRECK DUE TO A ROTTEN CULVERT. Flint, Mich., March 24 .- A passenger train on the Flint River Division of the Flint and Fere Marquette Railroad was precipitated into a ditch by a rotten culvert this morning near Genesseeville. The train consisted of five freight cars, a combination baggage and smoking-car and a passenger coach. The engine passed over the culvert in safety, but all except one cars were badly wrecked. There were ten or twelve passengers in the coacaes, and all were more or less injured. of the cars were thrown from the track. The freight

TWO FIREMEN KILLED BY A FALLING WALL Denver, Col., March 24 .- A fire broke out this morn-

ing in the warehouse of the Summit Fuel and Feed Company at Third and Laramie sts. Not many minutes later four firemen were lying on the ground covered with debris and falling bricks of the east rall of the building. One was dead and three sewirely injured. A second one died less than two hours later The names of the killed are Frank Mahone; and Frederick Pierpont. The injured are Mel Baller and A. tilley. Besides the building and contents four loaded freight cars were destroyed. The loss is \$25,000.

A CAVE-IN UNDER THE BOSTON CITY HALL. Boston, March 24 .- A portion of the concrete floor

of Room No. 8, in the basement of the City Hall building, mysteriously sank out of sight some time last night. The room was used for storing odds and ends by the Department of Public Works, and 120 boxes of plates of old city documents disappeared with the ficoring into a hole about twenty feet deep. cave-in was in all probability occasioned by the shifting of quicksands underneath the building. thorough examination will be made to determine possible, the cause of the seitling, and to what extent if any, the conditions threaten the stability of the entire structure.

MME. DISS DE BARR POUND GUILTY. Geneva, Ill., March 24.-The jury in the Vers P. Ava case returned a verdict this afternoon, in con-sequence of which Miss Ava, otherwise Ann O'Delia Diss De Barr, will serve two years in the penitentiary at Joliet. The verdict was received by the defendant without a murmur, although she had evidently ex-pected to be acquited. During the entire progress of the trial she made herself obnoxious by her con-stant interruptions of the witnesses and attorneys. A motion was made for a new triel, which will be argued before long.

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST Washing Powder.